

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
CORPUS CHRISTI DIVISION**

<b>DAVID LIDANY GONZALES,</b>	§	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	§	
	§	
<b>V.</b>	§	<b>CA C-08-385</b>
	§	
<b>WARDEN RICHARD CRITES, ET AL.,</b>	§	
<b>Defendants.</b>	§	

**MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER DENYING THIRD MOTION  
FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL**

Plaintiff is an inmate in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice - Institutional Division, currently assigned to the Darrington Unit in Rosharon, Texas. Proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*, plaintiff filed a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging that defendants/prison officials at the McConnell East Unit in Beeville, Texas, used excessive force and failed to protect him from the risk of harm by other inmates (D.E. 1). Pending is plaintiff's third motion for appointment of counsel (D.E. 36).<sup>1</sup>

In Bounds v. Smith, the Supreme Court held that a prisoner's constitutional right of access to the courts requires that the access be meaningful; that is, prison officials must provide pro se litigants with writing materials, access to the law library, or other forms of legal assistance. Bounds v. Smith, 430 U.S. 817, 829 (1977). There is, however, no constitutional

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<sup>1</sup>Plaintiff's motion is deficient because it does not contain a certificate of service pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 5(d)(1), stating that he mailed a copy of his pleading to counsel for defendant. Because, in his previous motion to compel, it appears plaintiff did mail a copy of his pleading to counsel for defendant (a response was filed), the pleading is not struck. But plaintiff is warned that he must mail a copy of his pleading to counsel for defendants, and he must place a certificate of service in his pleading *stating* that he mailed a copy of his pleading to opposing counsel. In the future plaintiff's pleadings will be struck *without notice* if the pleading fails to contain a certificate of service.

right to appointment of counsel in civil rights cases. Akasike v. Fitzpatrick, 26 F.3d 510, 512 (5th Cir. 1994); Branch v. Cole, 686 F.2d 264, 266 (5th Cir. 1982). Further, Bounds did not create a "free-standing right to a law library or legal assistance." Lewis v. Casey, 116 S. Ct. 2174, 2180 (1996). It is within the Court's discretion to appoint counsel, unless the case presents "exceptional circumstances," thus requiring the appointment. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1); Cupit v. Jones, 835 F.2d 82, 86 (5th Cir. 1987).

A number of factors should be examined when determining whether to appoint counsel. Jackson v. Dallas Police Department, 811 F.2d 260, 261-62 (5th Cir. 1986) (citing Ulmer v. Chancellor, 691 F.2d 209 (5th Cir. 1982)). The first is the type and complexity of the case. Id. The case is not complex. This factor has not changed since plaintiff filed his first and second motions for appointment of counsel. According to plaintiff, he advised defendants that he was in danger of being assaulted by Tango Blast gang members, and defendants failed to separate him from those gang members. He was later assaulted. Plaintiff also alleges that defendant Major Ambriz used excessive force on him by twisting his arm and punching him in the stomach. Though serious, plaintiff's allegations are not complex.

The second and third factors are whether the plaintiff is in a position to adequately investigate and present his case. Id. These factors also are unchanged. Plaintiff's pleadings demonstrate he is reasonably articulate and intelligent. During the evidentiary hearing held by telephone conference, plaintiff was articulate and demonstrated he understands his claims. At this stage of the case, plaintiff is in a position to adequately investigate and present his case, and to conduct discovery. Initial disclosures have been supplied to plaintiff, and he may

communicate directly with the attorney for the defendant if he is seeking additional discovery. Plaintiff's claim that he is placed at risk of harm by having to ask for help from other inmates has no merit. Plaintiff is free to accept help from inmates of his choice. He is not forced to accept help from inmates affiliated with gangs.

The fourth factor which should be examined is whether the evidence will consist in large part of conflicting testimony so as to require skill in the presentation of evidence and in cross-examination. Id. Examination of this factor is still premature (as it was when the second motion for appointment of counsel was filed) because the case has not yet been set for trial. Dispositive motions have not yet been filed.

Finally, there is no indication that appointed counsel would aid in the efficient and equitable disposition of the case. The Court has the authority to award attorney's fees to a prevailing plaintiff. 42 U.S.C. § 1988. Plaintiff is not prohibited from hiring an attorney on a contingent-fee arrangement. Plaintiff's third motion for appointment of counsel (D.E. 36) is denied without prejudice at this time. This order will be *sua sponte* reexamined as the case proceeds.

ORDERED this 28<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2009.

  
B. JANICE ELLINGTON  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE